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loaded with personal names, which, because of insufficient time for study of the careers of the men to whom they belong, are likely to remain mere names to the student.

The reviewer feels, on the other hand, that place should have been given in the first part of the syllabus to a chapter on the historical reasons for the political weakness of the Hispanic-American states. There is opportunity for some consideration of this very important subject in chapter II, but it should have more prominence in any plan of study to be used by Anglo-Americans, who are, as a rule, quite ignorant of Spanish national and Spanish colonial history.

The bibliography, which is about twice as extensive as that given in the basic syllabus, is very valuable, and, on the whole, well selected. But no mention is made of Merou's *Alberdi*, Galdames' *Historia de Chile*, or Oliveira Lima's *Evolution of Brazil compared with that of Spanish-America and Anglo-Saxon America*, though many less worthy works are listed. Greater stress might also have been given to the *Bulletin* of the Pan-American Union, which is without doubt the best English-language periodical dealing with present-day Hispanic America.

The typographical work on the *Syllabus* is good, only two errors being noted by the reviewer—the misspelling of Andrada (page 9), and the omission of the word “new” from the title of Professor Shepherd's book, *Hispanic Nations of the New World* (page 22).

MARY WILHELMINE WILLIAMS.

Guide to Latin-American History. By HALFORD LANCASTER HOSKINS, Assistant Professor of History and Public Law, Tufts College. (Boston, etc.: D. C. Heath & Co., 1922. Pp. x, 121.)

Interest in the history of Hispanic America has been demonstrated in recent years by the number of syllabi that have appeared, all of which have apparently been absorbed. Still another one has been added to the list by Professor Hoskins, which will appeal to those who know no Spanish, as its compiler has cited only books published in the English language. The *Guide* is divided into four main sections, namely: The Colonial Era of Latin-American History (subdivided into The European background; the era of discovery and conquest; and Spanish colonies and institutions in America); Evolution of the Latin-American Nations (subdivided into The struggles for independence; Rise of the South American republics; and Course of the northern Latin states and dependencies); Latin-American problems and collective development (subdivided into National growth of Latin states; Contemporary

social conditions; and Economic and industrial progress); and Pan-American and International Relations (subdivided into Evolution of American Policies; and Foreign Business and Trade Relations). Each of the subdivisions is expanded further.

Preceding the syllabus proper are a Selected, Classified Bibliography and a list of eight outline maps which are reproduced in the volume. The bibliography is suggestive and contains many excellent titles, and some mediocre and poor ones. It is to be regretted that the syllabus was published at about the same time as several volumes that have quite recently appeared, and which one would wish to see cited. It would seem that certain volumes that have been omitted should have been included, such as *Atlas América Latina*, published by The General Drafting Co., *Spain's Declining Power in South America*, by Moses; *Industrial Mexico*, by Middleton; *Straight Business in South America*, by Collins; *Trading with Mexico*, by Thompson; *Intervention in Mexico*, *Problems in Pan-Americanism*, both by Inman, and the same author's little book on Haiti and Santo Domingo; *The Railroads of Mexico*, by Powell; Morley's volume on Maya civilization; and Rowe's volumes on finances of South American countries during the war, which were published by the Carnegie Peace Foundation. Verrill's *Cuba, Past and Present* is cited in its edition of 1914 instead of the revised edition of 1920. On page 11 of the Bibliography, occurs an error evidently of proof reading, namely the ascribing of Bonsal's *The American Mediterranean* to Borchard. It is probably a good guess that the compiler cited Borchard's *Guide*, in his manuscript after Bonsal's work,) and the printer went astray. Other slight errors of proof reading occur. On p. 15, THE HISPANIC AMERICAN HISTORICAL REVIEW is said to be published by the Board of Directors instead of by the Board of Editors. It should have been stated that *Inter-America* is published each alternate month in Spanish. On p. 16, the item under Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, is not fully explanatory. The bibliography contains no evaluation of the titles cited, and this is a serious lack, for the young student who uses this *Guide* should be warned against certain features of some of the books and his attention especially directed to others because of their excellence. The above are all defects that can be easily remedied in a second edition of this work which will undoubtedly be necessary. Limited as he was to books in English, the compiler has given on the whole a good list.

The suggestions for the use of the outline maps above mentioned are excellent, and the bibliographical references accompanying each

map show considerable research. The analysis of the topics in the syllabus is carefully done and there has been an evident desire to give a correct balance. It is a relief to have the compiler in his preface call attention to the value of the study of Hispanic America because the various countries of that region "are great nations in the making, having their own distinct types of institutions and culture, and, withal, a growing consciousness of self-dependence and strength", rather than because they offer "mere opportunities for commercial and financial exploitation". The reviewer enthusiastically endorses his assertion that "In a careful, systematic study of these budding nations we have the true germs of genuine Pan-Americanism". His *Guide* should have wide use, for it will reach those who know no Spanish, and while these persons must be the losers to a certain extent because they are unable to go direct to the master minds of Hispanic America, many of whose works have not been translated, they are here referred to material conscientiously compiled, which will provide them a systematic course of serious study and will prove not only valuable but timely. By this volume is made apparent once more the necessity for a good one or two volume text book of the history of Hispanic America.

The compiler, it should be noted, uses the terms "Hispanic America" and "Hispanic American" indiscriminatively with "Latin America" and "Latin American". It would have been better to have used the correct forms "Hispanic America" and "Hispanic American" throughout.

JAMES ALEXANDER ROBERTSON.

Manual of Collections of Treaties and of Collections relating to Treaties.

By DENYS PETER MYERS, A.B., Corresponding Secretary and Librarian of the World Peace Foundation. (Cambridge: Harvard University Press; London, Humphrey Milford, Oxford University Press, 1922. Pp. xlvii, 685. \$7.50.)

This important bibliography, the work of ten years, was "printed at the expense of the Richard Manning Hodges fund". Because it is expected (and with full warrant) that the volume will have an international use, the title, preface, contents, and a few other parts have been given in both English and French. The compiler's "aim has been to present for ready reference the contractual and conventional material of international relations down to the outbreak of the World War". The work is divided into four parts, namely: General Collections (A. The ancient; B. Mediaeval; C. Modern); Collections by States; Collections by Subject-matter; and International Administration. The